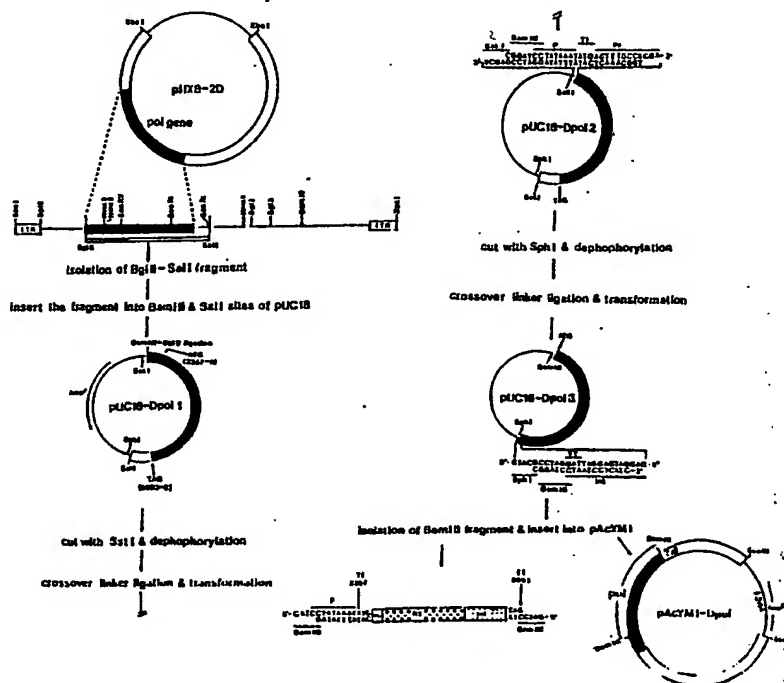




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA90/00062</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 23 February 1990 (23.02.90)</p> <p>(30) Priority data: 591,908 23 February 1989 (23.02.89) CA 8908725.8 18 April 1989 (18.04.89) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA [CA/CA]; 550 Cumberland Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5 (CA).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KANG, C., Yong [CA/CA]; 4 Swans Way North, Gloucester, Ontario K1J 6J1 (CA).</p> <p>(74) Agents: GALE, Edwin, J. et al.; Kirby, Eades, Gale, Baker &amp; Potvin, Box 3432, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6N9 (CA).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BG, BR, CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), MC, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SE (European patent), SU, US.</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>

(54) Title: POLYPEPTIDE HAVING IMMUNOLOGICAL ACTIVITY FOR USE AS DIAGNOSTIC REAGENT AND/OR VACCINE



## (57) Abstract

A polypeptide having immunological activity for use as a diagnostic reagent and/or a vaccine component for the HIV virus. The polypeptide comprises a substantial portion of each of more than one of the constituent proteins coded for by the HIV-pol gene, namely HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcriptase, HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol integrase.

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POLYPEPTIDE HAVING IMMUNOLOGICAL ACTIVITY FOR USE AS  
DIAGNOSTIC REAGENT AND/OR VACCINE

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a polypeptide having  
5 immunological activity for use as a diagnostic reagent  
and/or a vaccine component.

BACKGROUND ART

Diagnostic kits for use in screening individuals for  
infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection  
10 frequently include reagents comprising HIV antigens which  
are used to detect antibodies using known immunological  
techniques including ELISA, Western Blot, latex  
agglutination and immuno-luminescent and immuno-fluorescent  
techniques.

15 The effectiveness of such techniques however depends  
upon selection of suitable immunological reagents and one  
particular difficulty which arises is that particular  
reagents are often specific to individual strains or groups  
of strains of HIV. Thus, for example, known diagnostic  
20 reagents based upon HIV-1 may fail to detect antibodies  
resulting from an infection of a patient with HIV-2.

Similarly, in the production of vaccines designed to  
protect individuals against HIV infection, the use of  
antigens derived from one particular strain of HIV may fail  
25 to provide adequate protection against infection with other  
strains.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome  
such problems.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

30 It has now been found that the product of expressing a  
substantial part of the HIV-pol gene in a suitable host has  
antigenic properties which allows the above-mentioned  
problems to be overcome.

Thus according to one aspect of the present invention  
35 there is provided the use as an antigenic reagent in the  
diagnostic test or as a vaccine component of a polypeptide

comprising a substantial portion of each of more than one of the constituent proteins coded for by the HIV-pol gene.

Diagnostic kits and vaccines comprising said polypeptide form further aspects of the present invention.

5 The HIV-pol gene codes for four enzymes, namely a protease, a reverse transcriptase, a ribonuclease referred to as RNase H and an enzyme referred to as Integrase.

It is believed that during infection of a T cell by HIV a full length precursor is expressed which is then cut up  
10 into the discrete proteins listed above. These have the following activities and (it is thought) act in the order indicated:-

Protease	Precursor Cleavage
Reverse Transcriptase	Preparation of viral DNA from viral RNA
15 RNase H	Destruction of viral RNA leaving newly synthesised DNA
Integrase	Insertion of said DNA into host cell genome

20 According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, said constituent proteins are enzymes coded for by the HIV-pol gene and the polypeptide thus comprises a substantial portion of each of a plurality of enzymes selected from HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcrip-  
25 tase, HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol Integrase. Most preferably, the polypeptide comprises substantial portions of all four of said enzymes.

In vivo, the initial product of expressing the HIV-pol gene is cleaved into its individual elements by the  
30 protease. The active site for proteolytic activity occurs adjacent the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminus of the expression product, corresponding to the 5'-end of the protease gene.

According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, the polypeptide omits at least that part of the amino acid sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity. By  
5 omitting this portion, the integrity of the polypeptide is maintained and it is less liable to degrade.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram showing the procedure of Example 1;

10 Figure 2 shows the results of electrophoresis tests carried out in the manner explained in Example 2; and

Figure 3 is a graph showing the results of the experiments carried out in Example 3.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

15 The HIV-pol gene of several strains of HIV-1 has been cloned and the corresponding amino acid sequences derived from the determined DNA sequences. The amino acid sequences of ten strains appear in the accompanying Table 1 at the end of this disclosure. In Table 1, the full sequence of strain  
20 HIV HXB2 is given, whereas for the other nine strains, only sequence differences are listed. As used herein, the term "constituent protein coded for by the HIV-pol gene" refers to a protein having sufficient amino acid homology with the sequence of HIV HXB2 appearing in the accompanying Table so  
25 as to result in antibodies raised against the protein cross-reacting with a polypeptide consisting of the precise amino acid sequence of HIV HXB2.

The HIV-pol gene can be expressed to produce the desired polypeptide by various techniques, e.g. some or all of the  
30 baculovirus techniques described in U.S. Patent 4,745,051 to Gale E. Smith et al issued on May 17, 1988; Baculovirus Vectors for Expression of Foreign Genes by C. Yong Kang, Advances in Virus Research, Vol. 35, pp 177-192, Academic Press Inc., 1988; A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus  
35 Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures, Max D. Summers and Gale E. Smith, May 1987, Texas A&M University; and Baculoviruses as Gene Expression Vectors, Lois K. Miller,

Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 42, pp 177-1991; the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. However our Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 591,908 filed on 23rd February 1989 (and equivalent British Patent Application 5 Serial No. 89 04426.7 filed on February 27, 1989 and US Patent Application Serial No. 316,768 filed on February 28, 1989) describes and claims an improved baculovirus expression system capable of producing foreign gene proteins at high levels and the use of this expression system is particularly preferred for expressing the polypeptide of the present invention.

The process disclosed in our Canadian patent employs a recombinant baculovirus containing at least a major part of a polyhedrin gene promoter region, a transcription termination sequence of a polyhedrin structural gene, a foreign structural gene (e.g. an HIV-pol gene) having a translation start codon followed by coding sequences and a translation stop codon. The foreign gene is located between the promoter region and the termination sequence. Immediately upstream of the start codon there is a putative insect cell ribosome binding site for the polyhedrin gene effective for overcoming resistance of susceptible insect cells to express the foreign gene at a high level. The putative ribosome binding site comprises at least the final four nucleotides of the sequence 5'-ACCTATAAAT-3'.

Example 3 of the Canadian application describes the production of the pol protein of HIV-1 in a baculovirus expression system based on Autographa californica nucleopolyhedrosis virus (ACNPV) and specifies that a recombinant baculovirus designated ACNPV-HIV-YK-pol has been deposited at the American Type Culture Collection of 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville MD 20852, USA under Accession No. ATCC VR 2233. Deposit was made on November 30, 1988. The disclosure of our Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 591,908 is incorporated herein by reference.

Utilising the procedures described in Example 3 of Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 591,908, a polypeptide

comprising the protease, RNase H and Integrase enzymes of HIV strain HIV-XB2 may be produced.

The polypeptide can be used as a diagnostic reagent or vaccine component in ways known to persons skilled in the art, e.g. by the techniques indicated in the publication entitled Clinica, Testing for HIV and AIDS, The Next Five Years, George Street Publications Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, UK, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10 The invention is illustrated in more detail by the following Examples. Example 1 illustrates the production of a modified recombinant plasmid pUC18-Dpol3 having a 273 bp deletion at the 5'-terminus and its expression as polypeptide lacking the first 91 amino acids at the  
15 NH<sub>2</sub>-terminus of the HIV-pol protease. Examples 2 and 3 relate to the expression of the polypeptide and its use as a diagnostic reagent.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Construction of baculovirus transfer vector containing HIV-1 20 pol gene with 273 bp deletion at 5' terminus

As illustrated in Figure 1, the BglII and SalI fragment of plasmid PHXB-2D containing the HIV-1 pol coding region was isolated and inserted into BamHI and SalI sites of pUC18. The resulting recombinant plasmid (pUC18-Dpol 1) was  
25 cut with SstI and dephosphorylated. A synthetic double-stranded crossover linker containing a SstI cohesive end, a BamHI site, the putative insect Spodoptera frugiperda (SF9) cell ribosome binding site (P) and 15 nucleotides of the homology searching sequences which overlaps with the 5'  
30 terminus of the pol gene was ligated at the SstI site and transformed. The recombinant plasmid, (pUC18-Dpol 2) was isolated, digested with SphI, dephosphorylated and ligated with another crossover linker DNA containing SphI cohesive end at the 3' terminus, BamHI site and 15 nucleotides of the  
35 homology searching sequences which recognise the 3' terminus of the pol gene. The resulting recombinant plasmid

(pUC18-Dpol 3) contains the putative SF9 cell ribosome binding site (P) followed with pol open reading frame starting with the first ATG (TI) codon (map unit 2357-2359) in the pol gene and the translation termination (TT) codon TAG (map unit 5093-5095). This whole cassette was flanked with BamH1 sites. The BamH1 fragment was isolated and inserted into the BamH1 site of the pAcYM1 baculovirus transfer vector (pAcYM1-Dpol). The pAcYM1-Dpol transfer vector DNA was used to co-transfect SF9 cells with wild type AcNPV DNA to isolated recombinant AcNPV HIV-YK pol virus.

## EXAMPLE 2

### Expression of pol gene products by recombinant baculoviruses

Recombinant AcNPV-HIVWHpol contains an insert comprising essentially the whole DNA sequence of the HIV-pol gene (see Table 2 at the end of the present disclosure). When expressed, the resulting full length gene product of the HIV-pol gene is "processed", i.e. the proteolytic active site of the HIV pol protease gene cleaves the protein into 66 kD, 51 kD and 32 kD fragments.

By way of comparison, recombinant AcNPV-HIVYKpol (see Table 3 at the end of the present disclosure) omits NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal amino acid sequences containing the proteolytic active site of the HIV-pol protease. When expressed, the resulting gene product is not "processed", i.e. the ~ 95 kD protein remains intact.

The following experiments illustrate this.

Uninfected S. frugiperda (SF9) cells, or SF9 cell infected with recombinant baculoviruses AcNPV-HIVWHpol, AcNPV-HIVYKpol or with wild-type AcNPV, were harvested after 72 hours of infection. Lysates of the infected or uninfected cells were electrophoresed in a 12% polyacrylamide Laemmli gel and proteins are identified by either Coomassie blue staining (S) or Western blot analyses (W) using the standard HIV HIV positive immunoglobulin. As shown in Figure 2, lanes 1, 2 and 3 represents the lysates of AcNPV-HIVYHpol recombinant virus infected cells, lanes 4, 5 and 6 represent



the lysates of AcNPV-HIVYKpol recombinant virus infected cells, lane 7 shows the wild-type AcNPV infected cell lysate, lane 8 shows uninfected cell lysate and lane 9 shows molecular weight markers. Lane 3 and 6 show the whole cell lysate, lanes 2 and 5 show proteins in the infected cell nuclei and lanes 1 and 4 show proteins in the infected cell cytoplasm. P denotes polyhedrin protein and arrows show 95K Dal uncleaved pol gene product representing 91 amino acid deletion of protease produced by AcNPV-HIVYKpol virus and 66K Dal, 51 K Dal and 33K Dal processed pol gene products in AcNPV-HIVYHpol virus infected cells.

### EXAMPLE 3

#### A. Production of pol gene product

Recombinant ACNPV-HIVYKpol virus infected Spodoptera frugiperda (SF9) cells were harvested 4 days after infection. Nuclei of infected cells containing most of the pol gene product were isolated by treating the infected cells with 0.1% Triton X-100 and 0.5% NP40 on ice for 20 minutes followed by centrifugation at 750 g for 10 minutes. The pelleted nuclei were denatured with 1% SDS in TRIS-HCl pH 8.0 at room temperature for 30 minutes. The cellular DNAs were removed by ethanol precipitation using 2 volumes of 100% ethanol. The SDS in the solution were removed by addition of 25 mM KCL incubated at 4°C for 30 minutes followed by centrifugation at 12,700 g for 15 minutes. The pol gene product in the supernatant was used for anti-pol ELISA.

#### B. Detection of HIV antibodies by ELISA

The pol antigen was diluted in PBS and dispensed in a microtiter plate (Nunc cat 269620). The concentration of pol to coat plates was determined empirically on the strength of bands on polyacrylamide gels.

The concentration of pol necessary to coat one well was between 1 and 10 µg.

The plate was covered and incubated at 4°C. The time of incubation varied between 12 and 24 hrs without no apparent differences in reactivity.

The plates were then washed three times in PBS tween 20 employing a Skatron plate washer.

Various standards, NIH HIV+ immunoglobulin (NIH STD), pool HIV+ plasma (PAT STD) and plasma from non-infected individuals (NS) were employed. The standards were diluted beginning at 1:200 for NIH STD, and 1:10 for PAT STD and NS. Unknowns were tested usually at 1:50 but dilutions as high as 1:10 can be employed.

All samples were inactivated before testing. Normal sera were processed in the same fashion as sera from AIDS patients. The inactivation was performed with 4'-aminoethyltriocsalen- hydrochloride (AMT) from Lee Biomolecular Research Inc. (San Diego, California cat 231) and an ultra violet light trans-illuminator (Spectroline model TC-365, Fisher Scientific Ottawa Ont.). The AMT was reconstituted in 50% ethanol at 1  $\mu$ g/ml. The sera was aliquoted in Eppendorf tubes and for every 100  $\mu$ l of serum or plasma, 10  $\mu$ l of AMT was added to the sample. The samples were layed in the transilluminator and irradiated for 5 minutes. An additional 10  $\mu$ l of AMT was added to the sample and the samples were irradiated for a further 5 minutes. The samples were inactivated by this procedure.

The incubation time of the human-anti-pol was 30 to 40 minutes at room temperature (23°C) (the time of incubation found to be quite critical). Therefore, all dilutions of standards (negative and positive) and unknowns was performed in a separate plate. Once all dilutions were done, the dilutions (100  $\mu$ l) were transferred to the ELISA plate coated with pol employing a multichannel pipettor. All dilutions were with PBS Tween 20 (0.1%).

The state of the serum or plasma sample was found to be important. Samples repeatedly frozen and thawed usually gave higher backgrounds. This was especially evident with samples from normal individuals.

The plates were washed three times in PBS-Tween 20 after the 30 minute incubation with the first antibody.

A Skatron II plate washer was employed for this purpose.

The second antibody used (goat anti-human Ig linked to horse radish peroxidase) was an affinity purified reagent obtained from Tago Diagnostics (Inter Medico To DNT cat 2393). An appropriate dilution was determined experimentally (approximately 1:2,000) is made in PBS-Tween 20 (0.1%). 100  $\mu$ l was dispensed into the wells except for one which will be employed as a blank for the plate reader. The plate was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature.

The plates were washed three times with PBS-Tween 20 employing the Skatron II plate washer.

Freshly prepared substrate (100  $\mu$ l) was added to the wells and after 20 minutes the reaction stopped with the addition of 100  $\mu$ l of 0.07M H<sub>2</sub>SD<sub>4</sub>.

The plate was read at 450 nm in the BIOTEK BL/310 ELISA plate reader. A hard copy of the data was obtained from the reader and the data also stored directly onto computer diskette for further processing by the Anelisar program.

Additionally, controls were also performed on each plate. In two or three wells no serum or plasma was added. In one well no primary or secondary antibodies were added but substrate was. This well was employed to blank the ELISA plate reader. The remaining wells were employed to determine the extent of binding of the secondary antibody (Goat anti-HIg-HRPO) to POL. Thus, these wells received no primary antibody but secondary antibody and substrate with the appropriate washes in between each incubation. Usually the value of this latter control is below 0.1000 OD.

The results are shown in Figure 3.

The following materials were use for the anti-pol ELISA procedure

#### Buffers

##### Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)

	Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (dibasic anhydrous)	13.6 g
	NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (monobasic)	2.4 g
35	NaCl	90.0 g

Salts are dissolved in 8 litres of distilled deionized water and pH is adjusted to 7.2 with NaOH or HCl. This

buffer is employed as coating buffer, diluent and washing buffer. The latter two buffers are modified as indicated below.

5 Diluent for primary and secondary antibodies and washing buffer

PBS + 0.1% Tween 20 (Sigma, St. Louis MO) (0.1 ml Tween 20 + 100 ml PBS). The diluent buffer is made up daily.

Substrate buffer

10 Equal volumes of 0.1M  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  (0.709 g/50 ml) and 0.1M citric acid (0.960 g/50 ml). The pH is adjusted to 4.0 with NaOH or HCl. The substrate buffer is made up weekly.

Substrate

A tablet (2 mg) of o-phenylenediamine (Sigma cat. P6787) is dissolved into 10 ml of substrate buffer. Hydrogen  
15 peroxide (4  $\mu\text{l}$  of 30%) is added to the solution just prior to plating. The solution should be kept in the dark as much as possible.

Stopping reagent

The enzymatic reaction is stopped with 0.07M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .  
20 It is a particularly advantageous feature of the polypeptides, the use of which is described herein, that they cross-react with antibodies against diverse strains of HIV. Thus, for example, the polypeptides described herein based on HIV-1 can cross-react with antibodies raised  
25 against various strains of HIV-1 and HIV-2. Thus they may be used in diagnostic kits for detecting either virus category. Similarly, in vaccines they can provide broad-spectrum protection.

Industrial Applicability

30 As will be apparent from the above, the present invention can be used in the medical field for testing for HIV infection and for immunizing against HIV infection, as well as for other diagnostic or prognostic purposes.

TABLE 1

HIV-1 pol protein sequence of HIVXB2 virus  
Data from Human Retroviruses and AIDS 1988  
Los Alamos National Laboratory

AcNPV-HIVHpol

HIVXB2	Met PhePheArgGluAspLeuAlaPheLeuGlnGlyLysAlaArgGluPheSerSerGlu...	19
HIVBH102	-----Gln	20
HIVBH5	-----Gln	20
HIVPV22	-----Gln	20
HIVBRU	-----Gln	20
HIVMN	.....	0
HIVSF2	-----	19
HIVRF	-----Asn-----Pro-----Leu-----	19
HIVMAL	-----Asn-----Pro-----Pro-----	19
HIVELI	-----Asn-----Pro-----Gly-----Leu-----ProLys-----	19
HIVXB2	.....GlnThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrArg	28
HIVBH102	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu	40
HIVBH5	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu	40
HIVPV22	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu	40
HIVBRU	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu	40
HIVMN	.....	0
HIVSF2	-----	28
HIVRF	-----	28
HIVMAL	-----Ser	28
HIVELI	-----Ser	28
HIVXB2	ArgGluLeuGlnValTrpGlyArgAspAsnAsnSerProSerGluAlaGlyAlaAspArg	48
HIVBH102	-----	60
HIVBH5	-----	60
HIVPV22	-----	60
HIVBRU	-----Leu-----	60
HIVMN	.....	0
HIVSF2	-----GlyGlu-----Leu-----	48
HIVRF	-----...Leu-----Glu-----	47
HIVMAL	-----Arg-----Gly-----LysThrLeu-----Thr-----Glu-----	47
HIVELI	-----Arg-----...ProLeu-----LysThr-----Glu-----	47
HIVXB2	GlnGlyThrValSerPheAsnPheProGlnValThrLeuTrpGlnArgProLeuValThr	68
HIVBH102	-----Ile-----	80
HIVBH5	-----Ile-----	80
HIVPV22	-----Ile-----	80
HIVBRU	-----Ile-----	80
HIVMN	.....	0
HIVSF2	-----Ile-----	68
HIVRF	-----Ser-----Ile-----Ile-----	67
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Ser-----Ile-----Val-----	67
HIVELI	-----Ile-----Ile-----Ala	67

**SUBSTITUTE SHEET**

Table 1 cont'd

	<- gag cds end	
HIVHXB2	IleLysIleGlyGlyGlnLeuLysGluAlaLeuLeuAspThrGlyAlaAspAspThrVal	88
HIVBH102	-----	100
HIVBH5	-----	100
HIVPV22	-----	100
HIVBRU	-----	100
HIVMN	-----	0
HIVSF2	-----Arg-----	88
HIVRF	-----Val-----	87
HIVMAL	-----ValArgVal-----	87
HIVELI	-----	87
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-right: 5px;">             AcNPV-HIVYKpol starts           </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: -10px; left: 50%; transform: translateX(-50%);">→</div> </div> </div>	
HIVHXB2	LeuGluGluMetSerLeuProGlyArgTrpLysProLysMetIleGlyGlyIleGlyGly	108
HIVBH102	-----	120
HIVBH5	-----	120
HIVPV22	-----	120
HIVBRU	-----	120
HIVMN	-----Asn-----Arg-----	17
HIVSF2	-----Asn-----Lys-----	108
HIVRF	-----Asn-----Lys-----	107
HIVMAL	-----IleAsn-----Lys-----	107
HIVELI	-----Asn-----Lys-----	107
HIVHXB2	PheIleLysValArgGlnTyrAspGlnIleLeuIleGluIleCysGlyHisLysAlaIle	128
HIVBH102	-----	140
HIVBH5	-----	140
HIVPV22	-----	140
HIVBRU	-----	140
HIVMN	-----Thr-----Gly-----	37
HIVSF2	-----ProVal-----	128
HIVRF	-----	127
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----	127
HIVELI	-----Pro-----Gln-----	127
HIVHXB2	GlyThrValLeuValGlyProThrProValAsnIleIleGlyArgAsnLeuLeuThrGln	148
HIVBH102	-----	160
HIVBH5	-----	160
HIVPV22	-----	160
HIVBRU	-----	160
HIVMN	-----	57
HIVSF2	-----	148
HIVRF	-----	147
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Met-----	147
HIVELI	-----	147

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Table 1 cont'd

\\ p66, p51		
HIVHXB2	IleGlyCysThrLeuAsnPheProIleSerProIleGluThrValProValLysLeuLys	168
HIVBH102	-----	180
HIVBH5	-----	180
HIVPV22	-----	180
HIVBRU	-----	180
HIVMN	Leu-----	77
HIVSF2	-----	168
HIVRF	-----	167
HIVMAL	-----	167
HIVELI	-----	167
HIVHXB2	ProGlyMetAspGlyProLysValLysGlnTrpProLeuThrGluGluLysIleLysAla	188
HIVBH102	-----	200
HIVBH5	-----	200
HIVPV22	-----	200
HIVBRU	-----	200
HIVMN	-----	97
HIVSF2	-----	188
HIVRF	-----	187
HIVMAL	-----Arg-----	187
HIVELI	-----	187
HIVHXB2	LeuValGluIleCysThrGluMetGluLysGluGlyLysIleSerLysIleGlyProGlu	208
HIVBH102	-----	220
HIVBH5	-----	220
HIVPV22	-----	220
HIVBRU	-----	220
HIVMN	---Ile-----	117
HIVSF2	-----	208
HIVRF	-----	207
HIVMAL	---Thr-----LysAsp-----Leu-----	207
HIVELI	---Thr-----Asp-----Arg-----	207
HIVHXB2	AsnProTyrAsnThrProValPheAlaIleLysLysLysAspSerThrLysTrpArgLys	228
HIVBH102	-----	240
HIVBH5	-----	240
HIVPV22	-----	240
HIVBRU	-----	240
HIVMN	-----	137
HIVSF2	-----	228
HIVRF	-----	227
HIVMAL	-----	227
HIVELI	-----Ile-----	227

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHX82	LeuValAspPheArgGluLeuAsnLysArgThrGlnAspPheTrpGluValGlnLeuGly	248
HIVBH102	-----	260
HIVBH5	-----Arg-----	260
HIVPV22	-----	260
HIVBRU	-----	260
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	157
HIVSF2	-----	248
HIVRF	-----	247
HIVMAL	-----Asn-----	247
HIVELI	-----	247
HIVHX82	IleProHisProAlaGlyLeuLysLysLysLysSerValThrValLeuAspValGlyAsp	268
HIVBH102	-----	280
HIVBH5	-----	280
HIVPV22	-----	280
HIVBRU	-----	280
HIVMN	-----	177
HIVSF2	-----	268
HIVRF	-----	267
HIVMAL	-----	267
HIVELI	-----	267
HIVHX82	AlaTyrPheSerValProLeuAspGluAspPheArgLysTyrThrAlaPheThrIlePro	288
HIVBH102	-----	300
HIVBH5	-----	300
HIVPV22	-----	300
HIVBRU	-----	300
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	197
HIVSF2	-----Lys-----	288
HIVRF	-----LysGlu-----	287
HIVMAL	-----	287
HIVELI	-----Ser-----	287
HIVHX82	SerIleAsnAsnGluThrProGlyIleArgTyrGlnTyrAsnValLeuProGlnGlyTrp	308
HIVBH102	-----	320
HIVBH5	-----SerGly-----	320
HIVPV22	-----	320
HIVBRU	-----	320
HIVMN	-----	217
HIVSF2	-----	308
HIVRF	-----Arg-----	307
HIVMAL	-----	307
HIVELI	-----	307

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



Table 1 cont'd

HIVXB2	LysGlySerProAlaIlePheGlnSerSerMetThrLysIleLeuGluProPheArgLys	328
HIVBH102	-----Lys-----	340
HIVBH5	-----	340
HIVPV22	-----	340
HIVBRU	-----	340
HIVMN	-----	237
HIVSF2	-----	328
HIVRF	-----Lys-----	327
HIVMAL	-----Thr-----	327
HIVELI	-----	327
HIVXB2	GlnAsnProAspIleValIleTyrGlnTyrMetAspAspLeuTyrValGlySerAspLeu	348
HIVBH102	-----	360
HIVBH5	-----	360
HIVPV22	-----	360
HIVBRU	-----	360
HIVMN	-----	257
HIVSF2	-----	348
HIVRF	-----Glu-----	347
HIVMAL	Lys-----Glu-----	347
HIVELI	-----GluMet-----	347
HIVXB2	GluIleGlyGlnHisArgThrLysIleGluGluLeuArgGlnHisLeuLeuArgTrpGly	368
HIVBH102	-----	380
HIVBH5	-----	380
HIVPV22	-----	380
HIVBRU	-----	380
HIVMN	-----Ala-----Arg-----	277
HIVSF2	-----	368
HIVRF	-----Ile-----Glu-----Lys-----	367
HIVMAL	-----Glu-----Lys-----	367
HIVELI	-----Lys-----Glu-----	367
HIVXB2	LeuThrThrProAspLysLysHisGlnLysGluProProPheLeuTrpMetGlyTyrGlu	388
HIVBH102	-----	400
HIVBH5	Phe-----	400
HIVPV22	-----	400
HIVBRU	-----	400
HIVMN	Phe-----	297
HIVSF2	Phe-----	388
HIVRF	Phe-----	387
HIVMAL	Phe-----	387
HIVELI	Phe---Arg-----	387

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHX82	LeuHisProAspLysTrpThrValGlnProIleValLeuProGluLysAspSerTrpThr	408
HIVBH102	-----	420
HIVBH5	-----Ile-----	420
HIVPV22	-----	420
HIVBRU	-----	420
HIVMN	-----	317
HIVSF2	-----Met-----	408
HIVRF	-----	407
HIVMAL	-----Gln-----Asp-----Glu-----	407
HIVELI	-----Ser-----Lys-----Glu-----	407
HIVHX82	ValAsnAspIleGlnLysLeuValGlyLysLeuAsnTrpAlaSerGlnIleTyrProGly	428
HIVBH102	-----	440
HIVBH5	-----	440
HIVPV22	-----	440
HIVBRU	-----	440
HIVMN	-----Ala-----	337
HIVSF2	-----Ala-----	428
HIVRF	-----Ala-----	427
HIVMAL	-----	427
HIVELI	-----Asn-----GluArg-----	427
HIVHX82	IleLysValArgGlnLeuCysLysLeuLeuArgGlyThrLysAlaLeuThrGluValIle	448
HIVBH102	-----	460
HIVBH5	-----	460
HIVPV22	-----	460
HIVBRU	-----	460
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	357
HIVSF2	-----Lys-----	448
HIVRF	-----Lys-----Val-----	447
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----Ala-----AspIleVal-----	447
HIVELI	-----	447
HIVHX82	ProLeuThrGluGluAlaGluLeuGluLeuAlaGluAsnArgGluIleLeuLysGluPro	468
HIVBH102	-----	480
HIVBH5	-----	480
HIVPV22	-----	480
HIVBRU	-----	480
HIVMN	-----	377
HIVSF2	-----	468
HIVRF	Gln-----Lys-----	467
HIVMAL	-----Ala-----	467
HIVELI	-----	467

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	ValHisGlyValTyrTyrAspProSerLysAspLeuIleAlaGluIleGlnLysGlnGly	488
HIVBH102	-----	500
HIVBH5	-----	500
HIVPV22	-----	500
HIVBRU	-----	500
HIVMN	-----Val-----	397
HIVSF2	-----Glu-----Val-----	488
HIVRF	-----	487
HIVMAL	-----	487
HIVELI	-----	487
HIVHXB2	GlnGlyGlnTrpThrTyrGlnIleTyrGlnGluProPheLysAsnLeuLysThrGlyLys	508
HIVBH102	-----	520
HIVBH5	-----	520
HIVPV22	-----	520
HIVBRU	-----	520
HIVMN	-----	417
HIVSF2	-----	508
HIVRF	-----	507
HIVMAL	-----GlnTyr-----	507
HIVELI	His-----	507
HIVHXB2	TyrAlaArgMetArgGlyAlaHisThrAsnAspValLysGlnLeuThrGluAlaValGln	528
HIVBH102	-----	540
HIVBH5	-----	540
HIVPV22	-----	540
HIVBRU	-----Thr-----	540
HIVMN	-----	437
HIVSF2	-----	528
HIVRF	-----	527
HIVMAL	-----IleLysSer-----	527
HIVELI	-----Ala-----	527
HIVHXB2	LysIleThrThrGluSerIleValIleTrpGlyLysThrProLysPheLysLeuProIle	548
HIVBH102	-----	560
HIVBH5	-----	560
HIVPV22	-----	560
HIVBRU	-----	560
HIVMN	-----Ala-----Arg-----	457
HIVSF2	-----ValSer-----Ile-----	548
HIVRF	-----ValAla-----	547
HIVMAL	-----AlaGln-----Arg-----	547
HIVELI	Arg---Ser-----Arg-----Arg-----	547

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHX82	GlnLysGluThrTrpGluThrTrpTrpThrGluTyrTrpGlnAlaThrTrpIleProGlu	568
HIVBH102	-----	580
HIVBH5	-----	580
HIVPV22	-----	580
HIVBRU	-----	580
HIVMN	-----Thr+++-----	477
HIVSF2	-----Ala-----Met-----	568
HIVRF	-----Ala-----	567
HIVMAL	-----Ala-----	567
HIVELI	-----Ala-----	567
HIVHX82	TrpGluPheValAsnThrProProLeuValLysLeuTrpTyrGlnLeuGluLysGluPro	588
HIVBH102	-----	600
HIVBH5	-----	600
HIVPV22	-----	600
HIVBRU	-----	600
HIVMN	-----Val-----	497
HIVSF2	-----	588
HIVRF	-----	587
HIVMAL	-----Thr-----	587
HIVELI	-----	587
HIVHX82	IleValGlyAlaGluThrPheTyrValAspGlyAlaAlaAsnArgGluThrLysLeuGly	608
HIVBH102	-----	620
HIVBH5	-----Ser-----	620
HIVPV22	-----Arg-----	620
HIVBRU	-----Ser-----	620
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	517
HIVSF2	-----	608
HIVRF	-----Ile-----	607
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----	607
HIVELI	-----Ile-----	607
HIVHX82	LysAlaGlyTyrValThrAsnArgGlyArgGlnLysValValThrLeuThrAspThrThr	628
HIVBH102	-----Lys-----Pro-----Asn-----	640
HIVBH5	-----His-----	640
HIVPV22	-----Leu-----Lys-----Pro-----Asn-----	640
HIVBRU	-----	640
HIVMN	-----Ser-----	537
HIVSF2	-----Asp-----SerIleAla-----	628
HIVRF	-----Asp-----Ser-----	627
HIVMAL	-----Asp-----Ser-----Glu-----	627
HIVELI	-----Asp-----Pro-----	627

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	AsnGlnLysThrGluLeuGlnAlaIleTyrLeuAlaLeuGlnAspSerGlyLeuGluVal	648
HIVBH102	-----	660
HIVBH5	-----His-----	660
HIVPV22	-----	660
HIVBRU	-----His-----	660
HIVMN	-----His-----	557
HIVSF2	-----His-----	648
HIVRF	-----His-----	647
HIVMAL	-----His-----Ser-----	647
HIVELI	-----Asn-----	647
HIVHXB2	AsnIleValThrAspSerGlnTyrAlaLeuGlyIleIleGlnAlaGlnProAspGlnSer	668
HIVBH102	-----Lys-----	680
HIVBH5	-----Lys-----	680
HIVPV22	-----	680
HIVBRU	-----Lys-----	680
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	577
HIVSF2	-----Lys-----	668
HIVRF	-----Lys-----	667
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----	667
HIVELI	-----Lys-----	667
HIVHXB2	GluSerGluLeuValAsnGlnIleIleGluGlnLeuIleLysLysGluLysValTyrLeu	688
HIVBH102	-----	700
HIVBH5	-----	700
HIVPV22	-----Gln-----	700
HIVBRU	-----	700
HIVMN	-----Ser-----	597
HIVSF2	-----Ser-----	688
HIVRF	-----Ser-----	687
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Gln-----Asp-----	687
HIVELI	-----	687
HIVHXB2	AlaTrpValProAlaHisLysGlyIleGlyGlyAsnGluGlnValAspLysLeuValSer	708
HIVBH102	-----	720
HIVBH5	-----	720
HIVPV22	-----	720
HIVBRU	-----	720
HIVMN	-----	617
HIVSF2	-----	708
HIVRF	-----Arg-----	707
HIVMAL	Ser-----	707
HIVELI	-----	707

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	AlaGlyIleArgLysValLeuPheLeuAspGlyIleAspLysAlaGlnAspGluHisGlu	728
HIVBH102	-----Ile-----	740
HIVBH5	-----Ile-----Glu-----	740
HIVPV22	-----Ile-----	740
HIVBRU	-----	740
HIVMN	-----GluAsp-----	637
HIVSF2	-----Asn-----Glu-----	728
HIVRF	Thr-----	727
HIVMAL	Ser-----Glu-----	727
HIVELI	Gln-----Glu-----	727

HIVHXB2	LysTyrHisSerAsnTrpArgAlaMetAlaSerAspPheAsnLeuProProValValAla	748
HIVBH102	-----	760
HIVBH5	-----	760
HIVPV22	-----	760
HIVBRU	-----	760
HIVMN	-----Ile-----	657
HIVSF2	-----	748
HIVRF	-----	747
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----	747
HIVELI	-----Asn-----	747

HIVHXB2	LysGluIleValAlaSerCysAspLysCysGlnLeuLysGlyGluAlaMetHisGlyGln	768
HIVBH102	-----	780
HIVBH5	-----	780
HIVPV22	-----	780
HIVBRU	-----	780
HIVMN	-----	677
HIVSF2	-----	768
HIVRF	-----	767
HIVMAL	-----	767
HIVELI	-----	767

HIVHXB2	ValAspCysSerProGlyIleTrpGlnLeuAspCysThrHisLeuGluGlyLysValIle	788
HIVBH102	-----	800
HIVBH5	-----	800
HIVPV22	-----	800
HIVBRU	-----	800
HIVMN	-----	697
HIVSF2	-----Ile-----	788
HIVRF	-----Ile-----	787
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----	787
HIVELI	-----	787

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVXB2	LeuValAlaValHisValAlaSerGlyTyrIleGluAlaGluValIleProAlaGluThr	808
HIVBH102	-----	820
HIVBH5	-----	820
HIVPV22	-----	820
HIVBRU	-----	820
HIVMN	-----	717
HIVSF2	-----	808
HIVRF	-----	807
HIVMAL	Ile-----	807
HIVELI	-----	807
HIVXB2	GlyGlnGluThrAlaTyrPheLeuLeuLysLeuAlaGlyArgTrpProValLysThrIle	828
HIVBH102	-----	840
HIVBH5	-----	840
HIVPV22	-----	840
HIVBRU	-----	840
HIVMN	-----	737
HIVSF2	-----	828
HIVRF	-----Ile-----Val-----	827
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----ValVal	827
HIVELI	-----ValVal	827
HIVXB2	HisThrAspAsnGlySerAsnPheThrGlyAlaThrValArgAlaAlaCysTrpTrpAla	848
HIVBH102	-----Ser-----Lys-----	860
HIVBH5	-----Ser-----Lys-----	860
HIVPV22	-----Ser-----Lys-----	860
HIVBRU	-----SerThr-----Lys-----	860
HIVMN	-----Pro-----SerThr-----Lys-----Thr	757
HIVSF2	-----SerThr-----Lys-----	848
HIVRF	-----SerThr-----Lys-----	847
HIVMAL	-----Ser-----Ala-----Lys-----	847
HIVELI	-----Ser-----Ala-----Lys-----	847
HIVXB2	GlyIleLysGlnGluPheGlyIleProTyrAsnProGlnSerGlnGlyValValGluSer	868
HIVBH102	-----	880
HIVBH5	-----	880
HIVPV22	-----	880
HIVBRU	-----	880
HIVMN	-----Ile-----	777
HIVSF2	-----	868
HIVRF	-----	867
HIVMAL	Asn-----	867
HIVELI	-----	867

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	MetAsnLysGluLeuLysLysIleIleGlyGlnValArgAspGlnAlaGluHisLeuLys	888
HIVBH102	-----	900
HIVBH5	-----	900
HIVPV22	-----	900
HIVBRU	-----	900
HIVMN	-----	797
HIVSF2	-----Asn-----	888
HIVRF	-----Gln-----Gln-----	887
HIVMAL	-----Glu-----	887
HIVELI	-----	887
HIVHXB2	ThrAlaValGlnMetAlaValPheIleHisAsnPheLysArgLysGlyGlyIleGlyGly	900
HIVBH102	-----	920
HIVBH5	-----	920
HIVPV22	-----	920
HIVBRU	-----	920
HIVMN	Arg-----	817
HIVSF2	-----	900
HIVRF	-----	907
HIVMAL	-----	907
HIVELI	-----ArgArg-----	907
HIVHXB2	TyrSerAlaGlyGluArgIleValAspIleIleAlaThrAspIleGlnThrLysGluLeu	928
HIVBH102	-----	940
HIVBH5	-----	940
HIVPV22	-----	940
HIVBRU	-----	940
HIVMN	-----Gly-----	837
HIVSF2	-----	928
HIVRF	-----	927
HIVMAL	-----Ile--Met-----	927
HIVELI	-----Ile-----	927
HIVHXB2	GlnLysGlnIleThrLysIleGlnAsnPheArgValTyrTyrArgAspSerArgAsnSer	948
HIVBH102	-----Pro-----	960
HIVBH5	-----Pro-----	960
HIVPV22	-----Pro-----	960
HIVBRU	-----AspPro-----	960
HIVMN	-----AspPro-----	857
HIVSF2	-----AsnLysAspPro-----	948
HIVRF	-----AspPro-----	947
HIVMAL	-----Asn--AspPro-----	947
HIVELI	-----Ile-----AspPro-----	947

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	LeuTrpLysGlyProAlaLysLeuLeuTrpLysGlyGluGlyAlaValValIleGlnAsp	968
HIVBH102	-----	980
HIVBH5	-----	980
HIVPV22	-----	980
HIVBRU	-----	980
HIVMN	-----	877
HIVSF2	-----	968
HIVRF	-----His-----	967
HIVMAL	Ile-----	967
HIVELI	Ile-----	967
sor cds start ->		
HIVHXB2	AsnSerAspIleLysValValProArgArgLysAlaLysIleIleArgAspTyrGlyLys	988
HIVBH102	-----	1000
HIVBH5	-----	1000
HIVPV22	-----	1000
HIVBRU	-----	1000
HIVMN	---Asn-----Val-----	897
HIVSF2	-----	988
HIVRF	-----	987
HIVMAL	-----	987
HIVELI	Lys-----Val-----	987
HIVHXB2	GlnMetAlaGlyAspAspCysValAlaSerArgGlnAspGluAsp+++	1004
HIVBH102	-----	1016
HIVBH5	-----	1016
HIVPV22	-----	1016
HIVBRU	-----	1016
HIVMN	---Thr-----	913
HIVSF2	-----	1004
HIVRF	-----	1003
HIVMAL	-----GlyGly-----	1003
HIVELI	-----	1003

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Table 2 cont'd

3481 agaacccagta catggagtggt attatgaccc atcaaaagac ttaatagcag aaatacagaa  
 3541 gcagggggcaa ggccaatgga catatacaat ttatcaagag ccatttcaaa atctgaaaac  
 3601 agggaaatata gcaagaatga ggggtgcccc cactaatgat gtaaaacaat taacagagge  
 3661 agtgcaaaaa ataaccacag aaagcatagt aatatgggga aagaactccta aatttaaaact  
 3721 gcccatataa aaggaaacat gggaaacatg gtggacagag tattggcaag ccacctggat  
 3781 tcctgagtggt gagtttggtt ataccctcc cttagtgaaa ttatggtaac agttagagaa  
 3841 agaacccata gtaggagcag aaaccttcta tgtagatggg gcagctaaca gggagactaa  
 3901 attaggaaaa gcaggatatg ttactaatag aggaagacaa aaagtgtgca ccctaactga  
 3961 cacaacaaat cagaagactg agttacagc aatttateta gctttgcagg attcgggatt  
 4021 agagtaaac atagtaacag actcaacata tgcattagga atcattcaag cacaaccaga  
 4081 tcaagtgaa tcagagttag tcaatcaaat aatagagcag ttaataaaaa aggaaaaggt  
 4141 ctatctggca tgggtaccag cacacaagg aattggagga aatgaacaag tagetaaatt  
 4201 agtcagtgtt ggaatcagga aagtaactatt tttagatgga atagataagg cccaagatga  
 4261 acatgagaaa tateacagta attggagagc aatggctagt gattttcaac tgccacctgt  
 4321 agtagcaaaa gaactagtag ccagctgtga taaatgtcag ctaaaaggag aagccatgca  
 4381 tggacaagta gaactgtatc caggaatatg gcaactagat tgtacacatt tagaaggaaa  
 4441 agttatctct gtagcagtte atgtagcag tggatatata gaagcagag ttattccagc  
 4501 agaacagggt caggaaacag catattttct tttaaaatta gcaggagat ggccagtaaa  
 4561 acaatacat actgacaatg gcagcaattt caccgggtgt acggttaggg ccgcctgttg  
 4621 gtgggcggga atcaagcagg aatttggaat tccctacaat ccccaagtc aaggagtagt  
 4681 agaattctat aataaagaat taaggaat tataggacag gtaagagatc aggtgaaca  
 4741 tettaagaca gcagtacaa tggcagtatt catccacaat tttaaaagaa aaggggggat  
 4801 tgggggggtac agtgccgggg aaagaatagt agacataata gcaacagaca taacaaacta  
 4861 agaattacaa aaacaatata caaaaattca aaattttcgg gtttattacA Gggacagcag  
 /\ 3'sj.  
 4921 aaattcaatt tggaaaggac cagcaagct cctctggaaa gGTgaagggg cagtagtaat  
 5'sj /\  
 4981 acaagataat agtgacataa aagtagtgcc aagaagaaaa gcaagatca ttagggatta  
 sor 23 kD cds start ->  
 5041 TGgaaaacag atggcagggt atgattgtgt ggcaagtaga caggatgagg attAGGATCC-3'  
 Bam III  
 Crossover <- pol end  
 linker sequence

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## TABLE 3

HIV-1 pol gene  
HIVHXB2 Sequence  
Data from Human Retroviruses and AIDS, 1988  
Los Alamos National Laboratory

AcNPV-HIVWHool Virus

RBS  
Bam III ti (AcNPV-HIVWHool start)  
5'-GGATCCTATAAATATGtttttta ggggaagatst

pol cds start (NH2-terminus uncertain) ->

2101 ggccttecta caaggggaagg ccaggggaatt ttcttcagag cagaccagag ccaacagccc  
2161 caccagaaga gagcttcagg tetggggtag agacaacaac tccccctcag aagcaggagc  
2221 cgatagccaa ggaactgtat cctttacett ccttcaggte actctttgge aacgacccct  
2281 cgtcacaaTA Aagatagggg ggcaactaaa ggaagctcta ttagatcacg gaggagatga

AcNPV-HIVYKpol  
Virus

Bam III RBS ti  
5'-GGATCCTATAAATATG (ti;AcNPV-HIVYKpol start)

2341 tacagtatta gaagaaatga gtttgccagg aagatggaaa ccaaaaaatga taggggggaat  
2401 tggagggttt atcaaaagtaa gacagtatga tcagatactc atagaaatct gtggacataa  
2461 agctataggt acagtattag taggocctac acctgtcaac ataattggaa gaaatctggt  
2521 gaetccagatt ggttgcactt taaattttcc cattagccct attgagactg taccagtaaa  
2581 attadagcca ggaatggatg gcccaaaagt taacaaatgg caattgacag aagaaaaaat  
2641 aaaagcatta gtagaatttt gtacagagat ggaaaaaggaa gggaaaattt caaaaaattg  
2701 gcttgaaat ccatacaata ctccagtatt tgccataaag aaaaaagaca gtactaatg  
2761 gagaaaaatta gtatatttca gagaacttaa taagagaact caagacttct ggggaagtca  
2821 attaggaata ccacatcccg cagggttaaa aaagaaaaaa tcagtaacag taactggatgt  
2881 ggggtgatga tatttttcag ttccttoga tgaagacttc aggaagtata ctgcatttac  
2941 catacctagt ataaacaatg agacccagg gattagatat cagtacaatg tgettccaca  
3001 gggatggaaa ggotcaccag caatattcca aagtagcatg acaaaaatct tagagccttt  
3061 tagaaaaaaa aatccagaca tagttatcta tcaatacatg gatgatttgt atgtaggatc  
3121 tgaacttagaa atagggcagc atagaaacaa aatagaggag ctgagacaa acctctgttg  
3181 gtgggggaact accacaccag acaaaaaaaa tcagaagaaa cctccattcc ttggatggg  
3241 ttatgaactc cactctgata aatggacagt acagcctata gtgtgcccag aaaaagacag  
3301 ctggactgtc aatgacatcc agaagttagt ggggaattg aattgggcaa gtcagattta  
3361 cccaggggatt aaagtaaggc aattatgtaa actccttoga ggaaccaaa cactaacaga  
3421 agtaatacca ctacacagag aagcagagct agaaatggca gaaacacag agattctaaa

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Table 3 cont'd

3481 agaaccagta catggagtgt attatgaccc atcaaaagac ttaatagcag aaatcacaga  
 3541 gcagggggcaa ggccaatgga catatcaaat ttatcaagag ccatttaaaa atctgaaaa  
 3681 aggaaaatat gcaagaatga ggggtgccc cactaatgot gtaaaacaat taacagaggg  
 3661 agtgcaaaaa ataaccacag aagcatagt aatatgggga aagactccta aatttaaaat  
 3721 gcccatacaa aaggaaacat gggcaacatg gtggacagag tattggcaag ccacttggat  
 3781 tcctgagtgg gagtttgta ataccctcc cttagtgaaa ttatggtacc agttagagaa  
 3841 agaaccata gtaggagcag aaaccttcta ttagatggg gcagetaaca gggagactaa  
 3981 attaggaaaa gcaggatag ttactaatag aggaagacaa aaagtgtca cctaactga  
 3961 cacaacaaat cagaagactg agttacaagc aatttatcta gttttgcagg attcgggatt  
 4021 agaagtaaac atagtaacag actcacaata tgcattagga atcattcaag cacaaccaga  
 4081 tcaagtgaa tcagagttag tcaatcaaat aatagagcag ttaataaaaa aggaanaagg  
 4141 ctatctggca tgggtaccag cacacaagg aattggagga aatgaacag tagataaatt  
 4281 agtcagtgt ggaatcagga aagtactatt tttagatgga atagataagg ccaagatga  
 4261 acatgagaaa taccacagta attggagagc aatggctagt gattttaacc tgccacctgt  
 4321 agtgcacaaa gaaatagtag ccagctgtga taaatgtcag ctaaaaggag aagccatgca  
 4381 tggacaagta gactgtagtc caggaaatag gcaactagat tgtacacatt tagaaggaaa  
 4441 agttatcctg gtagcagttc atgtagcag tggatatata gaagcagaag ttattccagc  
 4581 agaacacagg caggaaacag catattttct tttaaaatta gcaggaagat ggccagtaaa  
 4561 aacaaacat actgacaatg gcagcaattt caccggtgt acgggttaggg ccgcctgttg  
 4621 gtgggcggga atcaagcagg aatttggaa tccctacaat ccccaagtc aaggagtagt  
 4681 agaattatg aataaagaat taaagaaat tataggacag gtaagagatc aggetgaaca  
 4741 tcttaagaca gcagtacaa tggcagtatt catccacaat tttaaaagaa aaggggggat  
 4881 tgggggggtac agtgacgggg aaagaatagt agacataata gcaacagaca tacaactaa  
 4861 agaattacaa aaacaaatta caaaattca aaattttcgg gtttattacA-Gggacagcag  
 4921 aaattcaett tggaaaggac cagcaagct cctctggaaa gGTgaagggg cagtagtaat  
 5'sj /\ 3'sj  
 5'sj /\

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Table 3 cont'd

4981 acaagataat agtgacataa aagtagtgcc aagaagaaaa gcaagatca ttagggattA  
Bam HI

5041 TGaaaaacag atggcagggtg atgattgtgt ggcaagtaga caggatgagg atTAGGATCC  
Sph I  
 GCATG-3'  
 <- pol end

5101 ggaaaagttt agtaaaacac catatgtatg tttcagggaa agctagggga tggttttata

5161 gacatcacta tgaaageect catccaagaa taagttcaga agtacacac ccaactagggg

5221 atgctagatt ggtaataaca acatattggg gtctgcatac aggagaaga gactggcatt

5281 tgggtcaggg agtctccata gaatggagga aaaagagata tagcacacaa gtagaccctg

5341 aactagcaga ccaactaatt catctgtatt actttgactg tttttcAGac tctgtataa  
 /\ 3'sj

5401 gaaaggcett attaggacac atagttagcc ctagggtgtga atatcaagca ggacataaca

5461 agGTaggac tetacaatac ttggcaactag cagcattaat aacacaaaa aagataaagc  
 5'sj /\

5521 cacctttgcc tagtgtaag aaactgacag aggatagATG gaacaagccc cagaagacca  
 R orf cds start ->

5581 agggccacag agggagccac acaatgaatg gacacTAGag cttttagagg agcttaagaa  
 <- sor 23 kD cds end

5641 tgaagctgtt agacattttc ctaggatttg gctccatggc ttagggcaac atatctatga

5701 aacttatggg gatacttggg caggagtggg agccataata agaattctgc aacaactgtc

5761 gtttatecat tttaAGaatt gggtgtcgac aTAGcagaat aggegttact cgacagagga  
 /\ 3'sj <- R orf cds end

5821 gagcaagaaA TGaggccagt agatcctaga ctogagccct ggaagcatcc aggaagtcag  
 tat cds start ->

5881 cctaaaactg ettgtacca ttgtattgt aaaaagtgtt gctttcattg ccaagtttgt

5941 ttcataacaa aagccttagg catctctAT GgcAGgaaga agcggagaca gcgacgaaga  
 trs/art cds start -> /\ 3'sj

6001 gctcatcaga acagtcagac teatcaaget tetctataca agcaGTagt agtacatgta  
 (tat, trs/art, 27 kD) 5'sj /\

6061 AcGcaaccta taccatagt agcaatagta gcattagtag tagcaataat aatagcaata  
 U orf ->

6121 gtgtgtggt ccatagtaat catagaatat aggaaaatat taagacaaag aaaaatagac

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

## CLAIMS:

1. The use of a polypeptide as a reagent in a diagnostic test for HIV infection or as a vaccine against HIV infection characterized in that said polypeptide  
5 comprises a substantial portion of each of more than one of the enzymes coded for by the HIV-pol gene.
2. The use claimed in Claim 1 characterized in that said polypeptide comprises a plurality of enzymes selected from HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcriptase,  
10 HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol Integrase.
3. The use claimed in Claim 2 characterized in that said polypeptide comprises substantial portions of all four of said enzymes.
4. The use claimed in Claim 2 characterized in that  
15 said polypeptide omits at least that part of the amino acid sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity.
5. The use claimed in Claim 3 characterized in that said polypeptide omits at least that part of the amino acid  
20 sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity.
6. A diagnostic kit for detecting antibodies to HIV antigens characterized in that said kit contains as a test reagent, a polypeptide as defined in Claim 1, Claim 2,  
25 Claim 3, Claim 4 or Claim 5.
7. A vaccine for protecting an individual against HIV infection comprising a polypeptide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, characterized in that said polypeptide is as claimed in Claim 1, Claim 2, Claim 3, Claim 4 or  
30 Claim 5.
8. A polypeptide comprising a substantial portion of each of more than one of the enzymes coded for by the HIV-pol gene characterised by omitting at least that part of the amino acid sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which  
35 codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity.

9. A polypeptide as claimed in Claim 8 characterized by comprising sequences of a plurality of enzymes selected from HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcriptase, HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol Integrase.
- 5 10. A polypeptide according to Claim 9 characterized in that said polypeptide contains substantial portions of all four of said enzymes.
11. A polypeptide according to Claim 8 characterized in that said polypeptide has an amino acid sequence
- 10 substantially as shown in Table 3 beginning with the amino acid Met marked "AcNPV-HIVYKpol starts".





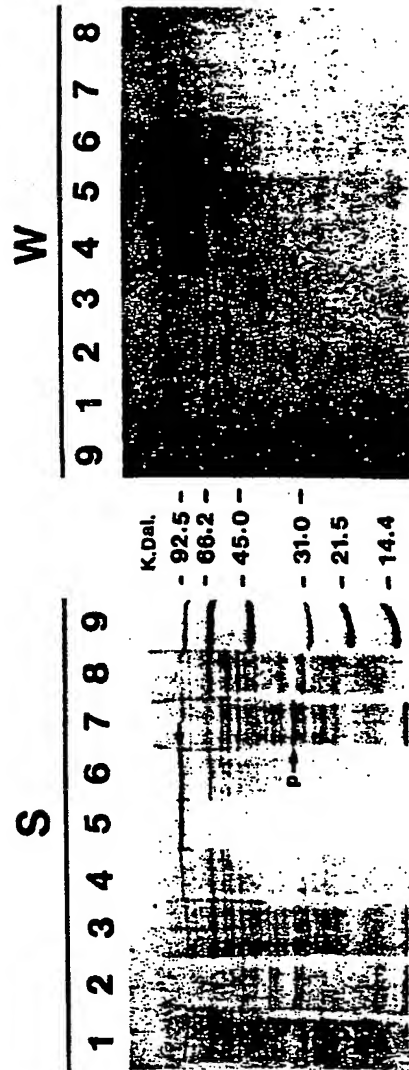
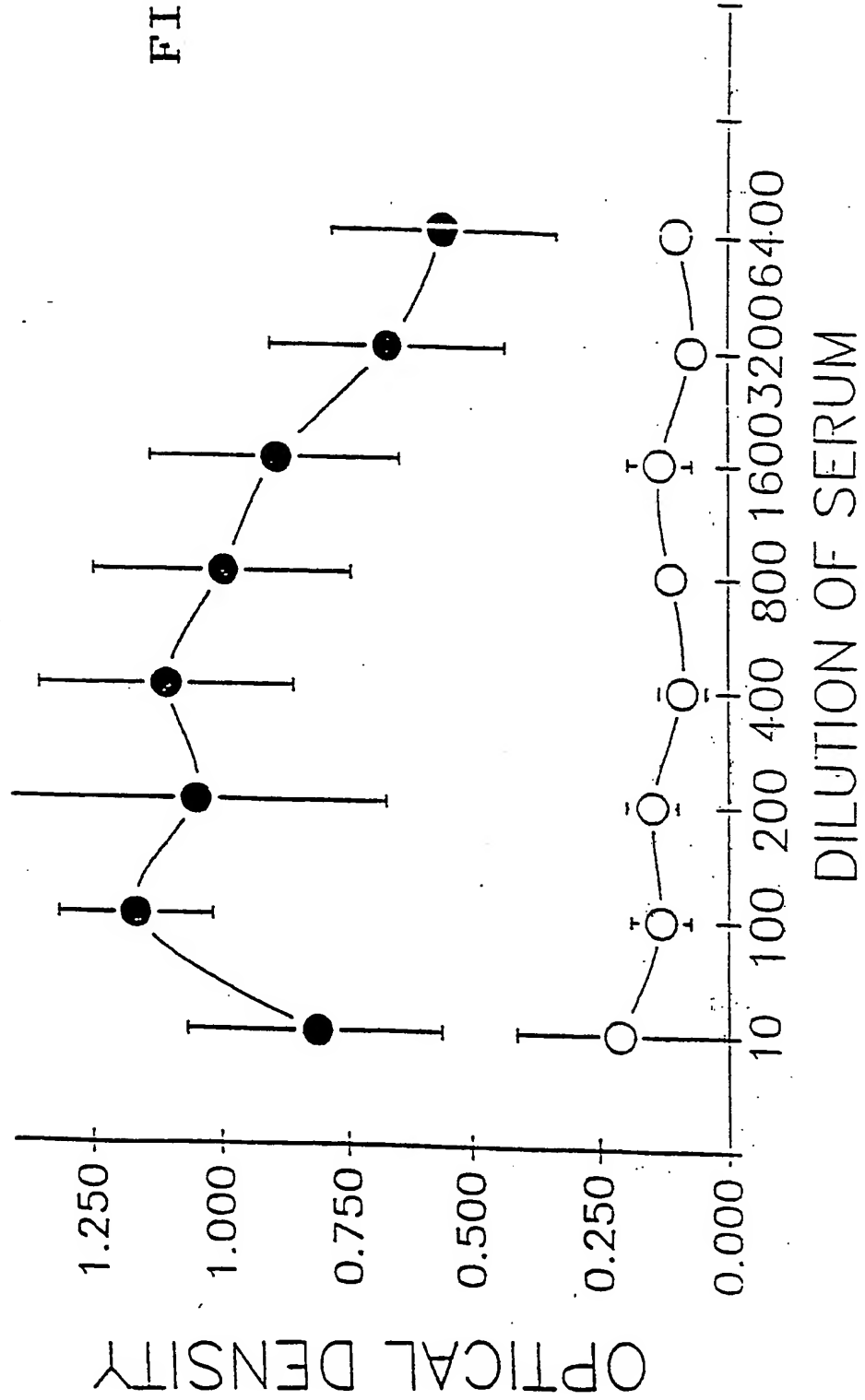


FIG. 2

# SERUM FROM HIV-1+ PATIENTS (N=5)

FIGURE 3



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/CA 90/00062

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>8</sup> According to international Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC <sup>5</sup> : G 01 N 33/569, A 61 K 39/21, C 07 K 15/04, C 12 N 9/12, C 12 N 9/22, C 12 N 9/16, C 12 N 9/50, C 12 N 9/49		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;">Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;">Classification System</div> <div style="width: 45%; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;">Classification Symbols</div> </div> <div style="padding: 10px 0;">           IPC<sup>5</sup>  <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">C 12 N, A 61 K, G 01 N</div> </div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding-top: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">           Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation            to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched <sup>6</sup> </div>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>9</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
Y	WO, A, 87/04728 (CAMBRIDGE BIOSCIENCE CORPORATION) 13 August 1987 see pages 31-33 <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">--</div>	1-8
Y	WO, A, 87/07296 (THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) 3 December 1987 see pages 5-7 <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">--</div>	1-8
P,X	EP, A, 0322922 (MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN e.V) 5 July 1989 see the whole document <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">--</div>	1-8
./.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">19th June 1990</div>		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">18. 07. 90</div>
International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE</div>		Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">             H. DANIELS         </div>

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	<p>Science, vol. 236, 17 April 1987,  W.G. Farmerie et al.: "Expression  and processing of the AIDS virus  reverse transcriptase in  Escherichia coli",  pages 305-308,  see figure 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	1-8
A	<p>EP, A, 0196056 (CHIRON CORPORATION)  1 October 1986  see example II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	1-8

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

CA 9000062  
SA 35054

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A- 8704728	13-08-87	US-A- 4753873	28-06-88
		US-A- 4734362	29-03-88
		AU-A- 7022787	25-08-87
		AU-A- 7081987	25-08-87
		EP-A- 0233044	19-08-87
		EP-A- 0233045	19-08-87
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		JP-T- 63502958	02-11-88
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		OA-A- 8762	31-03-89
		WO-A- 8704726	13-08-87
WO-A- 8707296	03-12-87	AU-A- 7512287	22-12-87
		JP-T- 63503356	08-12-88
EP-A- 0322922	05-07-89	None	
EP-A- 0196056	01-10-86	CA-A- 1260858	26-09-89
		JP-A- 61268193	27-11-86
		US-A- 4751180	14-06-88

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